

TORNADO SWEEPS STATE, LEAVING DEAD IN ITS WAKE

At Seward, Ten Lives Are Lost and Many Injured.

VICTIMS CAUGHT IN WRECKED HOMES

Omaha in Path of Storm, and Residents, Mindful of Easter Disaster, Rush to Their Cellars—Later Reports Expected to Swell List of Fatalities.

Seward, Neb., May 14.—A tornado which took a toll of ten lives, injured thirty-odd persons and destroyed more than a third of this town, occurred shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. Twenty-two residences were destroyed, and many more were partly wrecked, but the business portion of the place did not get any suffer.

The identified dead are: Mrs. David Hoover, Mrs. William H. Hooper, Mrs. Chris Wasserman, Mrs. B. L. Wasserman, J. Schultz, Burlington section foreman.

Six-year-old daughter of Schultz, Mrs. R. Imley, Samuel Crim, Mrs. Edwards.

The tornado struck the residence portion of Seward and swept everything in its path. Most of those killed were caught in the wreckage of their homes.

The tornado, after passing through Seward, continued to the northeast. Reports to-night say that the town of Tomaro, Leshon, Gratton and McCool Junction were wiped out. Four persons are reported killed at Tomaro, and several at McCool Junction. Utica was in the path of the twister.

Before the last telephone wire went down, an appeal was sent to Lincoln to send physicians and undertakers.

Reports from surrounding sections indicate that the effects of the tornado were felt over a wide range of territory.

The tornado was followed in Seward by a hail and rain storm. To-night the town was without light.

State Is Storm-Swept

Omaha, Neb., May 14.—Nebraska was storm-swept again late this afternoon, and many people were killed and wounded in tornadoes, which are reported from different parts of the State. At Seward, Neb., ten people are known to have been killed and thirty were wounded. It is believed daylight will show a much greater death list in the town itself as well as in the country surrounding that city.

Staplehurst, a small town seven miles from Seward, is reported as having been wiped off the map. The death loss cannot be secured to-night, as the telephone and telegraph wires into the place have failed.

At McCool many homes were destroyed, but there were no deaths.

Omaha and South Omaha were hit by a strong windstorm. A few houses were wrecked, but there were no deaths. Telephone and telegraph wires are down in every direction, and reports are slowly coming in of cyclones in other portions of the State.

Leshon, Neb., a small town near Seward, is one of the places reported completely destroyed. The report cannot be confirmed as the wires into the town are down.

This afternoon was hot and sultry all through the State, and late in the

(Continued On Third Page.)

SUFFRAGETTES SEND BOMB TO MAGISTRATE

Court Officer Averts Explosion by Plunging It in Water.

London, May 14.—A business-like bomb addressed to Henry Curtis Bennett, the police magistrate, was delivered by a letter carrier at Bow Street Police Court to-day. The package was marked "immediate," but, disliking the look of it, the cautious court officer took it outside and plunged it into a pail of water.

When the package was opened it was found to contain a tin tobacco box bound with wire and filled with gunpowder, shot and a cartridge. Attached to the cap end of the cartridge was a nail, which, if it had been struck, would have fired the bomb and exploded its contents.

Suffragette bombs were found to-day in one of the passenger cars of a train running between Kingston-on-Thames and London, on the South-western Railway. This makes the third outrage of the kind on the same line within two months. On the train's arrival at Waterloo, the conductor noticed in one of the compartments three parcels which aroused suspicion. On investigation two of them were found to contain tin canisters filled with combustibles and wrapped in suffragette placards. No explosion occurred, and the bombs were handed over to the police.

Work of "Arson Squad." A militant suffragette "arson squad" destroyed a large unoccupied residence, the Highlands, at Sanddale-on-Sea, near Folkestone, on the English Channel, last night. Post cards addressed to the "Dishonorable Prime Minister" and to the "Dishonorable Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary," were left about the premises. There was a post card bearing the words "We hope this is not a poor widow's house."

Schoolboys are helping militant suffragettes in their reign of terror.

MOUNTAIN EXCURSION TO WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA May 28. Fare: round trip \$5.00 to \$10.00, good ten days. Southern Railway—977 E. Main St.

WILL MEET AGAIN TO DISCUSS UNION OF TWO CHURCHES

Delegates of United and Southern Assemblies Make Progress.

ANOTHER SESSION SET FOR FRIDAY

Final Report Then Will Be Prepared and Submitted to Interested Bodies—Wording of "Elect Infant Clause" Question of Interest to Members of Assembly.

Atlanta, Ga., May 14.—After a day devoted to numerous preassembly conferences, all of which were well attended, the Pan-American Pentecost was formally launched to-night, when the United Presbyterian Assembly held its initial meeting. Assemblies of the Northern and Southern churches will begin their sessions to-morrow morning at the joint assembly extending through ten days.

Chief in interest among the preassembly conferences held to-day was the joint meeting of representatives of the United and Southern assemblies, to discuss the union of the two churches. It was announced to-night that while progress had been made at the meeting, another session has been set for Friday, at which time a final report will be prepared and submitted to the assemblies of the two interested churches.

A feature of especial interest at the opening session of the United Assembly to-night was the farewell sermon of Dr. H. H. Bell, of San Francisco, retiring moderator. A number of interesting reports were also made public, among these being a record of the work done by the church during the year, submitted by the Committee upon Narrative and State of Religion, and a report on the work of the Committee upon Rural Churches, Industrial Conditions, Young People's Work, Brotherhood and other important bodies. Action upon these reports will be taken by the Assembly on Friday.

At the sessions of the Northern and Southern assemblies to-morrow morning, elections will be held to select a moderator. To Dr. Mark A. Matthews, of Seattle, Wash., and Dr. Thomas S. Clyce, of Sherman, Tex., moderators of the respective bodies. The selection of these moderators and the farewell sermons will be the chief events of interest for the day. To-morrow night the first general session of the joint assembly will be held.

"Elect Infant Clause." Much interest centres about the conference of representatives of the Southern assembly to consider the advisability of altering the wording of the "elect infant clause." While definite action may be taken, it is believed that there will be no renewal of activity looking toward effecting any change in the present wording of the clause.

Action in this matter was first taken as the result of overtures from the "master assembly" of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and was submitted to the Presbyteries for action. The former session of the assembly, it is reported on good authority, that the amendment to the infant clause failed to be ratified by the presbyteries. Had it been favorably acted upon it would have been referred back to the present general assembly for passage.

Taking an active part in the conferences and assembly sessions are four delegates from the Far East, these being:

(Continued On Third Page.)

STREET-CORNER MEETINGS HELD BY EVANGELISTS

Feature of Southern Baptist Convention at St. Louis.

REPORTS ARE MADE ON OPENING DAY

Dr. Edwin C. Dargan Re-Elected President, and William Ellyson, of Richmond, Made One of Vice-Presidents—Virginia Second in Gifts to Foreign Missions.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] St. Louis, May 14.—Twenty-two evangelists attending the sixty-seventh annual Southern Baptist Convention, which opened at the Third Baptist Church this afternoon, conducted a series of street services on the principal corners of the downtown district to-night. It is expected that much will be accomplished in the way of awakening in the city a religious spirit that will aid in the work of reform to be discussed at the convention.

According to Dr. Edwin C. Dargan, president of the convention, there is a need of closer union of all denominations in church work, and some means of bringing this about will be considered at the present meeting.

The convention will also formulate plans for the celebration of the first centennial of the birth of Adoniram Judson, the first Baptist foreign missionary. It is proposed to raise a fund of probably \$1,500,000 to be known as the Judson fund, for the benefit of the Baptist educational institutions.

The return of the old-fashioned methods of teaching the Bible in Sunday schools also will furnish a topic of discussion at the present convention. Some of the delegates are of opinion that too much entertainment is being offered the Sunday school children, and not enough time is spent in teaching them the truth of the Bible.

The following officers were re-elected: Edwin Charles Dargan, Macon, Ga., president; Lansing Burrows, Americus, Ga., and Oliver Fuller Gregory, Staunton, Va., secretaries; George W. Norton, Louisville, Ky., treasurer; and William P. Harvey, Harrodsburg, Ky., auditor.

The following vice-presidents were elected: M. H. Wollard, Dallas; I. E. Trigg, Jackson, Tenn.; William Ellyson, Richmond; and Dr. A. G. Washburn, McAlester, Okla.

More Schools Needed. In conjunction with the convention, the annual meeting of the trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary is being held. At the meeting of the trustees this morning, the report of the president of the seminary showed that the enrollment for this year of 325 students is the largest in the history of the school, and asked for the establishment of several new schools. There are sixteen vacancies in the board to be filled at this meeting.

The foreign mission board reports show that, so far, there has been subscribed for the \$1,500,000 Judson centennial fund \$251,000, of which over \$23,000 has been paid in.

The foreign mission board gifts to foreign missions, Virginia stands second, her figures being \$75,533.32. North Carolina gave to this object \$48,563.02. For home missions Virginia gives \$84,256.34, and North Carolina \$23,835.

To-morrow at the meeting of the Women's Missionary Union, Mrs. Kate Hinkle, of Virginia, will respond to the address of welcome, and Miss Pannier E. Peck, of Raleigh, N. C., will read the president's report. For the other sessions of the convention, the first issue of the Daily Post, a little paper published by the enterprising church for the convenience of the guests, contains a life-like picture of Dr. Edwin C. Dargan, president of the convention.

So far, Virginia has only twenty-eight delegates on the ground, and North Carolina twenty.

Nashville and Asheville are asking for the convention next year. This matter will not come up until Monday afternoon, the last session of the body.

The first issue of the Daily Post, a little paper published by the enterprising church for the convenience of the guests, contains a life-like picture of Dr. Edwin C. Dargan, president of the convention.

Among those present from Virginia are William Ellyson, Richmond; R. D. Garland, C. P. Tylard, G. H. Broyles, J. W. Caramack, F. H. Martin, J. H. Peary, Sparks, W. Melton, T. Claggett, Skinner, R. A. McFarland, George Braxton Taylor, R. J. Williamson, W. H. Smith, E. W. Furham, J. T. Wilson, Charles E. Fretwell, J. B. V. B. Roy, C. C. Cox, A. C. Tomlinson, G. I. Roeder, J. R. Johnson, J. T. Henderson, W. C. Royal, G. N. Saunders, R. C. Phillips and J. S. Jones.

Convention Sermon. To-night the convention was preached by Rev. T. W. Oakes, of Raleigh, N. C. His text was II Cor. 8: 14: "That there may be equality." The preacher declared that men are not born equal and with equal opportunities, but to men the world is a leveling ground for all men to have their rights. "This is no new discovery," he said, "for Jesus Christ was the world's first great commover, the world's universal man. Jesus Christ extended his hand to lift men to his level. Equality is the great ringing word of the gospel. There must be social service so far as it is accord with the gospel. Caring for the poor is not the discovery of the modern socialist, but of Jesus Christ. The church should do this work of social service not with the red flag of anarchy, but with the white flag of Jesus Christ. We need the needs of their souls. The great task of the church is preaching the gospel, remembering the awful fact of sin."

In our home land, in our great cities, in our foreign fields there is

(Continued On Second Page.)

He Will Sign Alien Land Bill



GOVERNOR HIRAM JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA.

LETTER OF DEMOCRATS USED AGAINST PARTY

ATTACKS HIS WIFE; IS FATALLY SHOT

Nephew of Judge Speer Dying, and Woman and Chauffeur Are Under Arrest.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 14.—H. P. McNeill, a nephew of United States Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, was shot and probably fatally wounded in a scuffle with his wife to-day at Pablo Beach. Mrs. McNeill and Plush Lee, the McNeill's negro chauffeur, both were placed under arrest pending an investigation by the county officials.

The McNeill's left Jacksonville early this morning for Pablo Beach in their automobile. According to statements attributed to Mrs. McNeill and the chauffeur, the former was attacked by McNeill. After the woman was knocked down, she grappled with McNeill, who, according to the statements, had drawn a revolver and was attempting to shoot her. In the scuffle which followed, the pistol was discharged, the bullet entering McNeill's head just behind the ear. The wounded man was rushed to a hospital, where physicians state that he cannot recover.

COMPLAINT IS FILED North Carolina Shippers Allege South-Is Discriminating Against Them.

Washington, May 14.—A petition was filed late to-day with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the North Carolina Shippers' Association, of Greensboro, N. C., and other North Carolina shippers, against the Southern Railway and other lines operating in the southern territory, which is the culmination of a protracted contest over rates to and from North Carolina points. The complaint alleges that the railroads discriminate against North Carolina cities in favor of what, technically, is known as the "Virginia cities" territory, and that, by this discrimination, the business and industrial centers of North Carolina are deprived of the advantages of location and natural resources. The complaint is requested to readjust the North Carolina freight rate structure on a basis of equity and nondiscrimination.

ARRANGING DETAILS Bryan Discusses Arrangements for Pan-American Peace Conference.

Washington, May 14.—Secretary Bryan had a conference to-day with the Brazilian ambassador and the Argentine and Chilean ministers to discuss preliminary arrangements for the fifth Pan-American conference, which will convene at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in December. The conference will be held in Santiago, Chile, in the latter part of 1914. The secretary and the South American representatives named were appointed a committee to draft a preliminary rule, a tentative program of the questions to be discussed at the conference and to arrange for the other features of the conference.

LEWIS INTRODUCES BILL He Would Have Minimum Wage in Federal and Interstate Work.

Washington, May 14.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, introduced to-day his first bill a measure to establish a national wage commission to provide a system for insuring a minimum wage in all work pertaining to the Federal government, public service corporations and all concerns doing an interstate business. The bill would be authorized to appoint a wage commissioner in each congressional district, who would have the power to investigate and report upon the conditions of labor in that district. The bill would appropriate \$500,000 for expenses and salaries of such a commission.

Flieger Is Very Weak. West Palm Beach, Fla., May 14.—Henry M. Flieger, the capitalist, tonight was reported to be very weak. It was stated that he was unable to take any more land, and Flieger has been ill at his home here for several weeks.

Excursion to Asheville and Hot Springs and Waynesville, N. C., May 22, \$5.00. Office, 907 E. Main.

Excursion to Lake Toxaway, N. C., May 22, \$5.00. Office, 907 E. Main.

Excursion to Lake Toxaway, N. C., May 22, \$5.00. Office, 907 E. Main.

DUTY TO HIS STATE COMPELS JOHNSON TO SIGN LAND BILL

Governor of California Refuses to Veto Measure Which Japan Has Declared an Insult to Its National Honor.

HE BELIEVES STATE IS WITHIN ITS MORAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS

In Message to Secretary of State Bryan, Johnson Points Out That Treaties Have Been Rigidly Observed; That Proposed Law Is Not So Drastic as Some Enacted by Other States, as Well as by Federal Government, and No Nation Can Justly Take Offense.

Measure Follows State Constitution, Toward Which There Never Has Been Protest—Must Sign Measure Which Is Approved by Conscience of People.

Sacramento, Cal., May 15.—"My duty to my State compels me to approve the action of the Legislature," declared Governor Hiram W. Johnson this afternoon in his reply to Secretary of State Bryan's Sunday night message, urging the veto of the antialien land bill. The Governor later said he would sign the bill, adding that there would be no undue haste in doing so. Asked if he would sign it to-day, he replied:

"It may be twenty-four hours, possibly forty-eight or seventy-two hours, before I sign it."

The full text of the Governor's message follows: "William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: "Your very courteous telegram relating to the alien land bill reached me late Sunday night. I take it from our conversations and your request made to me to withhold executive action until opportunity was accorded for the presentation of suggestions from the Federal government, that your telegram embodies what it was your wish and the wish of the President to say to us before final action."

"In this response, it is my design most respectfully to present the situation from our standpoint, and the views that actuated our Legislature in passing the bill, and that impel me to sanction it."

Problem Is Very Grave One for State. "For many years a very grave problem, little understood in the East, has confronted California; a problem, the seriousness of which has been recognized by statesmen in our nation, and having been viewed with apprehension by the people of this State. When the present Constitution of California was adopted, more than thirty years ago, it contained the following declaration:

"The presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens of the United States is declared to be dangerous to the well-being of the State, and the Legislature shall discourage their immigration by all means within its power."

"Of late years our problem from another angle has become acute, and the agitation has been continuous in the last decade in reference to our agricultural lands, until finally affirmative action in an attempted solution became imperative."

"This attempted solution is found in the action of our Legislature in the passage of the alien land bill. In the phraseology of this bill, in those whom it affects, in its scope and in its purpose, we believe we are within our legal and our moral right, and that we are doing only what is imperatively demanded for the protection and preservation of our State. In this enactment we have kept ever in mind our national good faith, as evidenced by existing treaties, and our desire and anxiety have been to act only in such fashion as would commend us to our sister States and would justify us to our fellow-countrymen."

Existing Treaties Are Made Part of the Land Law. "The objections to our bill are based, first, upon the treaty obligations of the nation, and, secondly, upon the assertion that our act is offensive and discriminatory. The protest to our measure, as your telegram states, comes from the representative of Japan. The bill that is now before me, as you know, provides substantially in its first section that all aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire real property in the same manner as citizens of the United States, and the second section provides that all aliens other than those mentioned in the first section may acquire real property in the same manner and to the extent and for the purpose prescribed by any treaty now existing between the government of the United States and the nation or nations or country of which such aliens are citizens or subjects, and may, in addition, lease for a period of three years lands for agricultural purposes. Thus we have preserved existing treaties as a part of our law, and thus have we preserved every right that any foreign nation, by international contract, has insisted upon preserving with our national government. The treaty of 1911 with Japan, in reference to the citizens and subjects of each country, provides that they shall have 'liberty to own or lease or occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops; to employ agents of their choice; to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations therein established.'

"We assume that the right of Japanese to own real property, for the purposes described, is absolute in our State, and we seek to deal only with our agricultural lands. We embody the treaty in our law, and we add to it permission to lease our agricultural lands for the period of three years."

Thanks State Open to No Accusation. "Where such extraordinary care has been exercised to preserve honor and good faith in the very words of the contract made by the protesting nation with our own, and to do more by authorizing leases of agricultural lands, it would seem that we ought not to be open to any accusation of violation of treaty rights or desire to trench upon that which belongs alone to the national government or which might become a matter of international policy."

"By the law adopted, we offer no offense; we make no discriminations. The offense and discrimination are contained, it is claimed, in the use of the words 'eligible to citizenship,' and in making a distinction between those who are eligible to citizenship and those who are not. We do not mention the Japanese or any particular race. The Constitution of California in 1879 made its distinction, and there never has been protest or objection. The naturalization laws of the United States long since, without demur from any nation, determined who were and who were not eligible to citizenship. The United States made it when the United States declared who were and who were not eligible to citizenship, and when we but follow and depend upon the statutes of the United States and their determination as to eligibility to citizenship, we cannot be accused of indulging in invidious discrimination. May I venture to call to your attention the immigration laws now pending in Congress, which passed both houses of the last Congress, where apparently certain classes who shall be excluded from our country are described as 'persons who cannot become eligible under existing laws to become citizens of the United States?' At this very moment the national Legislature, without protest or objection—indeed, it is published in California by express consent—is using the terms that are claimed in California's law to be offensive and discriminatory."

"At least three States in the Union have in the past enacted laws similar to the contemplated law of California, and the enactments of those other States have been without objection or protest. That the protest is now made in respect to California but emphasizes the acuteness of the problem confronting California, and demonstrates that California is differently viewed than other States of the Union, and that if discrimination exists, it is discrimination against California."

No Offense Can Be Justly Taken by Any Nation. "We insist that justly no offense can be taken by any nation to this law, and more particularly does this seem to us clear in the instance

(Continued On Second Page.)